# The Bombay Guardian.

*PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.*

Vol. III.] FRIDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1853. No. 92



## The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

*(Payable in advance.)*

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... " 8 | Per Month..... " 1 8

Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

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THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the Quick Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the Government Gazette excepted.*



**FOR LONDON.**

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT,

*Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape if inducement offer.*

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine A. 1. Frigate built Passenger Ship "SERINGAPATAM," 1060 Tons, H. J. GIMBLETT, Commander; has first-rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

**Dental Surgery.**

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for the Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office, }
25th January, 1853. }

**HEALTH FOR INDIA!!**

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER, WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that your far famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from disordered state of the Liver, which in its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and cessation for several days. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

A GRACIOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

*Extract of a Letter from Edward Bowley, Esq., of India mill, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR,—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy; and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD BOWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD BAFFLED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT SURGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, in Cawnpore and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a liver complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of bile into the chest, consequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his right side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and blooded by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless and past all human skill; and he, hearing in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenways at Cawnpore, and Messrs. A. & J. Frodsham, at Lahore. The extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September 4, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD ACHES.

*Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 10th, 1852.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony but without any beneficial results, at last she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of castes and scarrities, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

*These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ague | Inflammation |
| Asthma | Jaundice |
| Bilious Complaints | Liver Complaints |
| Clothes on the ship | Lumbago |
| Bowel Complaints | Piles |
| Colics | Rheumatism |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Retention of Urine |
| Consumption | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Dropsy | Sore Throats |
| Dysentery | Stone and Gravel |
| Erysipelas | Secondary Symptoms |
| Female Irregularities | Ulcers |
| Fevers of all kinds | Veneral Affections |
| Fits | Worms of all kinds |
| Gout | Weakness, from whatever cause |
| Head ache | &c. &c. |
| Indigestion | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta Mr. K. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Agnes Dalgairns and Co., Madras; Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephen and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, do., Writers, Bulldings Calcutta, Mr. Cook, Do.; Mr. Felix, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hurdwar; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Meerut; Mr. Peter F. Smyth and Co., Dhapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Dawoo Bhagvanjee Chunee Chuckerbarty, Mirzapore; Bullard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpore; Mr. Pyle, Ramyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut, Moor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; Macdonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coates, Berozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiana; and Jullundur Doab; Virjee and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Sangor, Jubbulpoore, Kamptee and Secunderabad, Hulse and Anpher, &c.


## BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

On LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s 1¼d. @ 2s. 1¼d. For Acct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¼d. @ 2s. 1 5-16th d. For Council Bills.
On CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight.....Rs. 99¾
30 days' sight.....Rs. 99¾
at sight.....Rs. 99⅞
On MADRAS—at
30 days' at par..... 102 @ 102¼
at sight..... 103
On CHINA—at
60 days' sight, 195 @—195 @ 197

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | Rs. 1000 each, | 98 @ 99 sales. | |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | " 250 | " | 99 @ 100 pr cent pm. |
| Commercial Bank | " 1000 | | 33 pr cent prem. sales. |
| Agra Bank | " 500 | | 45 pr cent prem. |
| Bank of Madras | " 400 | | 100 @ 2 per cent pm. |
| Apollo P. Com. | " 12,500 | | 12,500 19,5[illegible] |
| Colaba P. Com. | " | | 8,400 |
| Colaba L. Com. | " 10,000 | | 8,400 |
| Bombay S. R. Com. | " 800 | 400 | 60 pr ct. dist. |
| Gr. Ind. P. L. Com. | " 50 | | 19 Rs. pm. each share. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 per cent transfer loan | .. | Rs. 106¾ @ 100 Sicca. | |
| 5 per cent loan 1825-26 | .. | Rs. 107 | per 100 Sicca. |
| 5 per cent loan 1829-30 | .. | Rs. 107 | per 100 Sicca. |
| 5 per cent loan 1841-42 | .. | Rs. 103¾ | per 100 Co.'s. |
| 4 per cent loan 1849-50 | .. | Rs. 108 | per 100 Sicca. |
| 4 per cent loan 1853-54 | .. | Rs. 1 14 | per 100 Co.'s. |
| 4 per cent loan 1842-43 | .. | Rs. 101¾ | per 100 Co.'s. |

PRICES OF BULLION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 9 7 16 @ Rs. | Nominal. |
| Bank of England Notes | Rs. 10 2 2 @ Rs. | per Chow. |
| Spanish Dollars | Rs. 2 8 | per 100 |
| Republican Dollars | Rs. 222 @ 223 | per 100 |
| German Crowns | Rs. 214 | per 100 |
| Sicca Silver | Rs. 98 | per 100 tls. |
| Gold Leaf (range of quantity) | Rs. 16¼ | per tola. |
| Gold Dust, according to touch for 97 touch | Rs. 15¾ | per tola. |

FREIGHTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To London | £3 | per ton. |
| To Liverpool | £ 2 17 6 | per ton. |
| To Calcutta | Nominal | per Rass. |
| To China | Rs 14 | per candy. |


BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, ADVANCES, &c.

Discount.

On Government Bonds..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do.

Interest.

On Fixed Loans on Government Securities..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Goods, Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Opium, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 4 per cent Government Notes is 2 per cent, on 4 per cent Govt. Notes 92 per cent; and on Opium, three fourths the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period from 10 days to twenty, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rule current.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

*(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)*

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.... 2 per cent per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

*N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs.* 1,000 *or over Rs.* 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On Government Bills | Current Months | 3 | per cent per annum |
| On Private Bills | | 7 | do do |
| On Private Bills secured by Government paper | | 6 | do do |
| On Private Bills secured by Goods &c. | | 7 | do do |

*Rebate on unexpired Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | 2s. 0¾d. | per Rupee |
| do at 3 do do | 2s. 0¾d. | do, |
| do at 2 do do | 2s. 0¾d. | do, |
| do at 1 do do | 2s. 0¾d. | do, |
| do at 1 day's sight | 2s. 0¾d. | do, |
| Scotland do | 2s. 0¾d. | do, |
| On Ireland at 1 do do | | |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | 1s. 11¾d. | |

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at one day's sight. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *right* in which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 3 per cent per annum
On deposits withdrawable on 3 months notice by which non-transferable receipts will be granted..... 4 per cent
On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 5,000 for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interest will be given..... 4 per cent.

or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 50 and upwards..... 2 p. ct. an.

On deposits withdrawable on 3 months' notice.. 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 6 per cent.

On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on England at 6 months' sight.. | 2s. | 03 1-16d. | per Rupee |
| Do | 3 do do .. | 2s. | 04d. | " |
| Do | 2 do do .. | 2s. | 04 1-16d. | " |
| Do | 30 days' sight..... | 2s. | 04 1-16d. | " |
| Do | sight..... | 2s. | 04 1-16d. | " |

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) on Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

## BOMBAY LOCAL.

[*From the Bombay Times, Sept. 20.*]

ON Sunday morning last, according to announcement, a sermon was preached in the Scotch Church by the Revd. Dr. Stevenson, in behalf of the Endowment Fund of the established Church of Scotland, and we were glad to observe a large and influential congregation present on the occasion. The Revd. gentleman had selected the appropriate text contained in the last clause of verse 22nd 7th Chapter Luke "To the poor, the Gospel is preached," but it is not an easy matter to report a sermon of Dr. Stevenson's. His style is of course well known to all our townsmen. It's purely extemporaneous cast, and the striking absence of all artificial arrangement which characterize it, render it extremely difficult to convey accurately to others those impressions which it is calculated to produce when coming fresh from the pulpit. Dr. Stevenson remarked the singular fact, that the great argument on which Mahomet rested his claims to be regarded as the prophet of the Most High, viz. "the rapid prevalence of the faith he preached" had, in the order of God's providence, come to be converted into a powerful demonstration of their imposture of his pretensions, for that there is not now a Mahommedan state in the world whose existence is not indebted either to the active interference of Christian support for its maintenance, or Christian forbearance for its independence. That Mahommedanism was no religion for "the poor," the peculiar glory of Christianity, but a religion of fire and of the sword, whose genius was "the angel of destruction" and whose progress was through seas of blood. Dr. Stevenson then stated that there was but one religion, viz Buddhism, upon the face of the wide earth, which at all resembled Christianity in the fact that it disallowed persecution in the propagation of it. That this religion, little known in books of English literature was sufficiently distinguished however from Christianity, in that it was a religion for *the rich*. A king's son was its founder, princes were its apostles, and to the great and the noble did it address itself. Christianity alone sought out *the poor* and the wretched as its peculiar charge, for "to the poor the Gospel is preached." The reverend gentleman went on to insist upon the fact, that the principle of Christianity in the heart must be manifested wherever it exists, by effort in *the life* to make others partakers of its blessings; that this principle was *diffusive* in its very nature, and from this position, by a natural transition, he passed to the consideration of that *special* effort of christian philanthropy which claimed the co-operation of his hearers on that occasion. He stated that large masses of the poor, in their own beloved land, were destitute of the gospel still, and that it was to send it to their homes, to their firesides, there to gladden and hallow the hearts which knew little but sorrow in the world, that he now appealed to them. Dr. Stevenson went on to state that he regarded the question between Voluntaryism and State Endowments as far from deserving the attention and excitement which it had created, but we must here object that when the learned Doctor attempted to reduce this much vexed subject within the narrow limits of the demand "could it be *wrong* in the "Government to do that which it was the "confessed *duty* of individuals to perform?" he was unconsciously departing altogether from the real question at issue, which we conceive to be "may not government support "be purchased by the Church too dearly?" But we leave this and hasten on to the conclusion of the discourse, in which Dr. Stevenson took occasion to advert very impressively to the death of our lamented townsman Mr. Scott, (who was occasionally an attendant at the Scotch Church) which occurring in the vigour of manhood, and the full tide of intellectual exersion, should serve as occasion of earnest consid[illegible]ration to the careless and cause us all to ad[illegible]ress ourselves seriously to the work of prepa[illegible]ration for eternity.

We should like to notice Mr. Cook's able discourse in the e[illegible]vening which was directed to the same subject, but our limits prevent our doing so. Th[illegible]e collections on both occasions amounted wi[illegible] understand to about three hundred rupees.

Might not our [illegible]p-country friends assist in this work, so ever[illegible] way worthy of our cordial support, or ra[illegible]her, will they not feel it a privilege to help s[illegible] good a cause?

## Military.

### Bombay

### General Orders.

*BY THE RIGHT HO[illegible] IN[illegible]NORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.*

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1853.

No. 552 of 1853.—L[illegible]tenant S. Dobree, of the 5th Regiment N. I., is allo[illegible] leave of absence for eighteen months to proceed to [illegible]gypt and Syria, on medical certificate.

No. 553 of 1853.—[illegible]Lieutenant H. Holland, Acting Deputy Assistant Comm[illegible]issary General at Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of ab[illegible]sence from the 15th to the 25th instant, to proceed to [illegible]Bombay on private affairs—Lieutenant Mark of th[illegible] Artillery conducting the duties during the absence of [illegible]Lieutenant Holland, and on his responsibility.

No. 554 of 1853.—C[illegible]ptain G. Wingate of the Engineers, is allowed a f[illegible]urlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1853.

No. 555 of 1853.—[illegible]he following transfers in the Commissariat Departm[illegible]nt are ordered:—

Captain Dunsterville[illegible] Deputy Assistant Commissary General to proceed fro[illegible] Nusseerabad to Belgaum, and to take charge of the C[illegible]mmissariat and Bazar Department at the latter Sta[illegible] Lieutenant Gray, on being relieved by Capt. Dunsterville, will proceed from Belgaum to Sholapore, and receive charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Department at that station.

No. 556 of 1853.—Under the authority of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, from and after the 1st proximo, the Office Tent allowance of rupees seventy-five per mensem to Superintending Surgeons when in the Field authorized by Art. 105 Sec. L. page 865 of Jameson's Code, shall be abolished, and the following Regulation substituted, from the same date.

"Office Tent allowance, at the rate of (30) thirty rupees per mensem, is authorized to be drawn by Superintending surgeons when in the Field, or when marching bona fide in the performance of Public duty."

No. 557 of 1853.—Mr. Cyril Theodore Davidson, is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Bombay 7th Sept. 1853.

No 558 of 1853.—The following alteration and promotions are made.

24th Regiment N. I.

*Adjustment of Rank.*

Lieutenant J. Wauchope to take rank, vice Haig, deceased. Date of rank, 8th May 1853.

*Promotion.*

Ensign H. C. Bainbridge to be Lieutenant, vice Montriou, promoted. Date of rank, 30th Aug. 1853.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 24th Regiment N. I., vice Bainbridge, promoted.

Reay Templer Clarke, Rank as Ensign in the Regt. 30th August 1853. Army 20th March 1852.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1853.

No. 559 of 1853.—Captain T. Eyre Paymaster, Northern Division of the army, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st October to the 15th November next, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs, Major Hick commissary of Ordnance, Northern Division of the army, performing his duties during Captain Eyre's absence and on his responsibility.

No. 560 of 1853.—The Order by Lieutenant Colonel Jacan, dated Sattara, the 31st August 1853, directing Assistant Surgeon Wiche, Civil surgeon at that station, to afford medical aid to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry and 5th company 4th Battalion Artillery, as a temporary arrangement on the departure of Surgeon Atkinson from the station, is confirmed.

No. 561 of 1853.—Trumpet Major Henry J. Murdock, of the 3rd Troop Artillery, is allowed to purchase discharge from the Hon'ble Company's service, under the provisions of the G. G. O., of the 23rd September 1852.

No. 562 of 1853.—Major N. H. Fishe, of the Madras Artillery, Commanding Artillery at Aden, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1853.

No. 563 of 1853.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Kulladghee cease to be considered a station of the Army of this Presidency from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1853.

No. 564 of 1853.—The following appointments are made:—

Captain G. A. Leckie, of the 21st Regt. N. I., to be Line Adjutant at Neemuch, from the date of departure from that station of the Head Quarters of the 25th Regiment N. I.

Captain S. Thacker, of the 9th Regiment N. I., to be Fort Adjutant at Surat, from the date of departure from that Station of the Head Quarters of the 29th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant E. H. Ord, of the 3rd Regiment N. I., to be Line Adjutant at Sholapore, from the date of departure from that Station of the Head Quarters of the 20th Regt. N. I.

No. 565 of 1853.—The following appointment is made:

14th Regiment N. I.

Ensign C. F. Keays, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter vice Lieutenant Mills placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment with the Malwa Contingent.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

*BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.*

Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd September 1853.

1. Lieutenant G. G. Brown, of the Regiment of Artillery, is transferred from 1st to the 4th Troop Horse Brigade, and directed to remain at Kurrachee, until the arrival of the latter Troop at that station.

2. The following arrangements in the Medical Department are made:—

Assistant Surgeons A. L. Williams, at present on General duty Northern Division, and W.J. Moore, attached to the 1st Battalion Artillery, at Ahmednuggur, are directed, the former to proceed to Nusseerabad for General duty with Rajpootana Field Force, and the latter to the Northern Division for general duty.

3. The unexpired portion of leave granted to Lieutenant E. Dansey of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) in G. O. C. No. 2 of the 27th May last, is

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cancelled from this date and that officer is attached to do duty with the Left Wing of that Regiment at Bombay and will return to Aden, with the first Detachment proceeding to that station by the Mid-monthly steamer of October next.

4. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st Troop H. A.—Lieut. J. C Hailes, from 1st September to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

8th Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. Dickinson, from 20th September to 20th October, do. do.

22nd Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. Innes, from 19th August to 25th October, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

28th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. E. G. Morris, from 3rd September to 12th October, to remain at Bombay, with permission to visit Malligaum, on private affairs.

Native Veteran Battn.—Lieut. H. Grice, from 25th September to 25th November, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Ordnance Department.—Sub-Conductor J. Clarke, from 9th September to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Poona, 14th September 1853.

1. The Commander in Chief, is pleased to direct that the rules in Article 105 to 109, section XI. Supplement to Jameson's Code, are to apply to Government pendalls, so far as concerns the portions thereof on which hutting money has been expended and may be considered to be the property of the men, such as partition walls, doors, windows &c.

2. Private Charles Hallums, attached to the Police Force, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant on the Town Major's Non-effective List from the 1st proximo.

In G. O. C. No. 3, of the 4th ultimo making appointments in the Commissariat Department, "for" Serjeant John Howison, of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, "read" Serjeant John Harrison of the Town Major's Non-effective List, Order Books corrected accordingly.

to be co[illegible] Poona, 15th September 1853.

Head Quarters [illegible] subordinate medical Department are ordered:—

1. The following transfers [illegible]

First Grade Apprentice Chuckerpanee Mod[illegible]ar, from 17th Regt. N. I. to 28th Regt. N. I.

First Grade Apprentice Chino Ashena, from 5th [illegible] Regt. N. L. I. to 4th Regt N. I. (R. C.)

First Grade Apprentice Wisram, from 14th Reg[illegible] N. I. to 8th Regt. N. I.

First Grade Apprentice Shaik Vullee from Civil Ho[illegible] pital Ahmedabad to 12th Regiment N I.

First Grade Apprentice Rama Succaram, from 11[illegible] Regt. N. I. to 22nd Regt. N. I.

First Grade Apprentice Khundoo Kurrada, from Sappers and Miners to 26th Regt. N. I.

Second Grade Apprentice Ramjee Suckpall, from 28th Regt. N. I. to 17th Regt. N. I.

Second Grade Apprentice Simon Peter, from Detachment Hospital Rutnagherry to 5th Regt. N. L. I.

Second Grade Apprentice Mohasing, from 22nd Regt. N. I. to 11th Regt. N. I.

Second Grade Apprentice Mahadeo Jogalaiker, from 16th Regt. N. I. to 14th Regt. N. I.

Second Grade Apprentice Trimbuck Annant, from Jail Hospital Sattara to 9th Regt. N. I.

Second Grade Apprentice Babajee Jadow, from 26th Regt. N. I. to 19th Regt. N. I.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the service of Subedar Khyre Mahomed, and Jemedar Bohar Lhah of the 2nd Belooch Battalion.

Head Quarters, Poona, 16th September 1853.

1. The following order is confirmed:—

By Brigadier Brown, No. 3, dated Baroda, the 31st August 1853, directing Assistant Surgeon Davey, 17th Regiment N. I., to receive medical charge of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., Staff and Details at that station, from that date, on the departure of Dr. Grierson, until further orders.

2. Second Grade Apprentices John Charles Fogart, H. M.'s 86th Regiment and Manoel Francisco de Silva, of the Bandora Dispensary, are, at their own request, discharged from the service.

3. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to decide upon the claim of the undermentioned unfits:—

5th Regiment N. L. I.

Subedar Major Ram Pursad, to be pensioned on 6-7th of his pay Rs. 36, and Brevet pay as Subedar Major Rs. 25 together Rs. 61, per mensem, at the French Rocks, within the Madras Presidency.

4. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain J. C. Graves, from 1st November to 1st February 1854, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign C. F. Boulton, from 20th September to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Maharatta language.

Infantry.—Ensign P. W. Bannerman, attached to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, from 13th September to 20th October, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostance language.

2nd Bellooch Battalion.—Lieutenant T. Thatcher, from 10th October to 30th October, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 17th September 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the free discharge from the service, of gunner E. Eyre, of the 4th Troop Horse Artillery, under the provisions of the G. G. O. No. 543 of the 23rd September 1853.

Head Quarters, Poona, 19th September 1853.

1. The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired that Colloquial proficiency in the Vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th June 1844.

Lieutenant E. Lowry, 25 Regiment N. I. 3rd September 1853.

Cornet C. E. Stack, 1st Regiment L. C. (Lancers) 3rd September 1853.

Cornet H. P. Sykes, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry 8th September 1853.

Ensign A. J. S. Lorimer, 11th Regiment N. I. 2nd September 1853.

2. Ensign E. B. Gardyne, at present attached to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to do duty with 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry, at Dharwar, and directed to join.

3. Serjeant Thomas Doyle, of the Town Major's non-effective List, employed in the Police Force, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery, from the 18th April last, and directed to join the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion at Bombay.

Serjeant Doyle is to be borne as a Supernumerary on the strength of the Corps until absorbed by Casualty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut. Col.
Actg. Deputy Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

*POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.*

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1853.

Captain D'Oyly Compton received charge of the Office of the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, from Captain K. Jopp, on the 30th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Schneider, Adjutant of the Sawunt Warree Local Corps, under date the 17th ultimo, is to have effect from the 5th instant.

*TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT*—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1853.

Mr. M. J. M. Stewart, Acting First Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, has been allowed under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations, an extension, for five days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. Charles Warre, 2nd Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 25th instan, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

The Government Notification of the 26th July last, granting Lieutenant (now Captain) Francis, Superintendent of the Poona and Tanna Revenue Surveys, leave of absence for one month, to Point de Galle, on private affairs, has been cancelled, and that Officer allowed to visit the Presidency, and to be absent from his duties for eleven days, from the 25th August last.

See page 1172 of Government Gazette of 28th July, and page 1221 of Government Gazette of the 4th Aug. 1853.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1853.

Lieutenant G. E. Thomas, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Tanna Revenue Surveys, has been allowed leave of absence from the 3rd instant to the 3rd proximo, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical certificate.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, Commissioner at Sattara, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of that Territory, on duty, on the opening of the season.

Mr. A. Baker, Assistant Superintendent Khandesh Revenue Survey has been allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit the Deccan, on urgent private affairs.

Captain G. S. A. Anderson, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ahmednagur, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe on furlough.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1853.

Mr. H. P. Malet, Collector of Tanna, has been allowed to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate on duty, on the opening of the season.

Mr. H. Liddell, Collector of Surat, delivered over charge of his office to his First Assistant, Mr. L. Reid, on the 13th instant.

Bombay Castle 21st September 1853.

Mr. J. W. Stack, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, assumed charge of his duties on the 6th instant.

The following arrangements, made by the Commissioner in Sciude, consequent on Lieutenant Coypar's assuming charge of the Shikarpoor Collectorate, are confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. Currie, Deputy Collector, Shikarpoor, to take charge of the Mehur District.

Lieutenant W. C. Lester, Acting Deputy Collector, to join Major Jacob, to take charge of the Districts of Boordika.

*TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.*—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1853.

Captain H. Burke assumed charge of the Office of Mint Master on the 15th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

*JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.*

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1853.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Acting First Assistant Magistrate of Sholapoor, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate, under the provisions of Section IV. of Act IV. of 1851.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1853.

Mr. C. J. Davies, First Assistant Magistrate of Broach, has been vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that Zilla, under the provisions of Act IV of 1851.

Under the provisions of Act IX of 1852, Mr. W. E. Frere Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner, to visit the Northern Konkan and Guzerat during the ensuing season.

*GENERAL DEPARTMENT.*

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Peach received charge of his duties of Superintendent of Vaccination in the S. E. Division, Guzerat, on the 4th, and not on the 7th June last, as notified on the 14th ultimo.

First Hospital Assistant Dauoo Bhartee, now doing duty in the Civil Hospital at Nassick, is directed to return to his appointment in the Road and Tank Department by the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1853.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Faithfull to be Civil Surgeon at Kaira.

Mr. R. S. L. S. Pusley, of the Civil Service, has passed the prescribed Examination in the Hindoostance language.

Assistant Surgeon Lownds, now doing duty in the European General Hospital, is attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, during the absence of Dr. Giraud in the Deccan.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to appoint Messrs. Myers Willoughby Barr, and Reginald Phillipps, Members of the Bombay Civil Service.

They have also permitted Mr C. J. Erskine to return to his duty on the Civil Establishment of this Presidency, and have granted Mr C. E. F. Tytler an extension of leave for four months. They have also extended the leave of Mr. J. N. Rose, so as to admit of his returning to his duty by the steamer which leaves England on the 4th October next.

Babajee Cru-hnajee Cricknay is admitted as a Second Grade Apprentice in the Subordinate Medical Service, and is appointed to the Poona Charitable Dispensary.

Second Grade Apprentice Aaron Benjamin, of the 28th Regiment N. I., to the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad.

Second Grade Apprentice Mahadeo Cuddum, of the 12th Regiment N. I., to the Civil Hospital, Tanna.

First Grade Apprentice Narrain Sewjee, of the 19th Regiment N. I., to the Civil Hospital at Sattara.

Second Grade Apprentice Oomrow Sing, of the Jail Hospital, Nassick, to the Civil Hospital, Poona.

First Grade Apprentice Valeriano Agostino, of the Civil Hospital, Sattara, to be transferred to the Jail Hospital, Kurrachee.

First Grade Apprentice Ahmed Khan, of the Sappers and Miners, to be transferred to the Jail Hospital, Nassick.

Balcrustna Wittul and Rameshunder Sereeput to be Assistant Vaccinators, the former for Rutnagherry, and the latter for Sholapoor.

*ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.*

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1853.

The Reverend W. H. Schwabe, Chaplain of Malcolm Peth and Sattara, has been allowed to remain at Poona until the 1st proximo, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1853.

The Reverent T. Watson, Chaplain of Bhooj, to visit Mandavie once a month (remaining there two Sundays) during the stay of the Troops at that Station.

The Reverend P. Anderson, Chaplain of Colaba and the Harbour, to act as Chaplain of Malcolm Peth and Sattara, during the absence on leave of the Reverend Mr. Schwabe.

The Reverend D. H. Cotes, Chaplain of Dapoolee, to act as Chaplain of Colaba and the Harbour.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday, the 15th September, by the Revd. G. L. Fenton, George Sherman Nunn, Esq., 86th, Royal County Down Regt., to Helen, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Aplin, 86th regt., and grand daughter of Admiral Aplin, Brixton House, Gloucestershire. On the same day, Ingram Francis Chapman, Esq., 3rd Regt. B. N. I., to Louisa, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Aplin, 86th regt.

BIRTHS.—At Cochin, on the 4th Sept., the wife of J. Ballard, Esq., of a son. At Chinchpooghly, Parell Road, on the 18th September, the wife of Commander E. Daniell, I. N., of a son. At Harrow, on the 22nd June, Mrs Charles Stuart, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Poonah, on the 10th Sept., Eleanor Howard, aged 10 months and 15 days, daughter of Captain Mayers, H. M. 86th Royal regiment. At Cochin, on the morning of the 29th August 1853, of cholera, after an illness of twelve hours, Cecilia Frederica, the beloved wife of J. B. De Aranjo, Esq., and the daughter of the late Mr Philippus Robertus Schokman, of the Ceylon Medical Service, aged 29 years, 3 months, and 9 days—leaving behind her an affectionate brother, and a large circle of relations and friends, to bemoan their irreparable and lamentable loss. At Malabar Hill, on the 14th September, T. J. A. Scott, Esq., Secretary to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, aged 32 years, sincerely and deeply regretted. At Mount Aboo, on the 11th inst., Selina Maria Frances, the beloved wife of Capt. J. G. B. Griffin, 25th Regt. M. N. I., aged 34 years. At Belgaum, on the 7th September, Julia, the beloved wife of G. Jones, Qr. Mr. Serjeant, 2nd N. Regt. L. I., after a long and severe sickness.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 14th, B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Victoria, F. Banks, from Surat yesterday. Ditto Barque Rubicon, C, Vaux, from Kurrachee. 11th September, Ship Vituria in Harbour. 16th, B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, from Kurrachee 13th Sept. 19th, P. and O. Company's Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, from Hongkong 23rd August, Singapore.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

1st, Penang 3rd, and Galle, 15th September. 20th, Ship Jane Green, C. O. Spencer, from London 15th May. Str. Lowjee Family, H. Simons, from Surat yesterday.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 14th, Ship Sefina Toola, James Rudge, to Colombo and Port Phillip. 16th, Steamer G. R. Clerk, C. Menesse, to Vingorla and Goa. Ship Duchess of Northumberland, G. Mitchell, to Cochin and London. Str. Sir J, R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. 17th, P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Pottinger, J. R. Stead, to Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. Ship Monteagle, James Lorby, to Liverpool. 19th, Ship Armais, A. Locke, to Canton in China.

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WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per Victoria, from Surat:—Mr and Mrs Liddle; Dr. and Mrs Grierson; and 120 natives.

Per Barque Rubicon from Kurrachee.—Lieut. Bell H. M. 64th Regt and 2 Servants; Lieut. Hailes, Horse artillery and 4 Servants; Lieut. Foster, H. M. 64th Regt. and 2 Servants; Ensign Benison, H. M. 64th Regt. and 1 Servant; Mr. and Mrs. Nazereth, apothecary and 1 Servant; 5 Natives.

Per Bombay, from Kurrachee:—Captain and Mrs Brett, B Artillery; Lieut. and Mrs Mills, 14th N. I.; Mr Broadhock; Lieut. Ashburner, 21st B. N. I.; E. Coffey, Esq.; and Manockjee Pestonjee.

Per Ganges, from Hongkong, &c.:—Mr and Mrs Taylor, child and 2 servants; Dr. Peele, Mr Maclachlan; Lieut.-Colonel Stisted, 78th Regt., and 1 servant; Father Juvenal; Master Sears; and 1 native.

Per Sefina Toola, to Colombo and Port Phillip:—Mr and Mrs Jacobs; Mr McLocklen; Mr and Mrs Ross; Mrs Blare; Mr H. Warrick; and two natives.

Per G. R. Clerk, to Vingorla:—Mr Schoneman. To Goa; Mr Carvalho; and 25 natives.

Per Victoria, to Kurrachee:—Dr. and Mrs Grierson; Dr and Mrs Gane; Lieut. Grounds, I. N.; R. Sellow, Esq.; Lieut. Stroyan, I. N.; Lieut. Arthur; Revd. Mr Fletcher; and 15 natives.

Per Pottinger, for Southampton:—Capt. Rathborne. For Hongkong: Thavorbhoy Allana, and 3 servants; and Abdoolally Ebrahim Esq. For Galle: Mr Hancock; Mr Hannam; and four deck passengers to Hongkong.

Per James Lorby, to Liverpool.—Mr Lilly.

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LIST of passengers proceeding by the H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, to Suez on the 28th instant:—

A lady and gentleman, with a native servant; Capt. and mrs Wingate, with two children and 2 servants, 1 European and 1 native; A lady; A gentleman; J. G. Lumsden, Esq.; and Captain E. H. Simpson.

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**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

OVERLAND MAIL.

*Via Marseilles, and Southampton.*

The OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, per H. C. Steamer "VICTORIA," will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. *precisely.*

An AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General

*Bombay, General Post Office,*
*14th September* 1853.

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# The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1853.


On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

*On the* FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

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THE following donations have been made for "Evangelization in Ireland, through the medium of a United Protestantism."

[See *Evangelical Christendom* for July, p. 220, and August, p. 256.]

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| Major Hamilton..... | Rs. | 10 |
| Mrs. Jameson..... | ,, | 5 |
| Captain Croker..... | ,, | 10 |
| Captain Gell..... | ,, | 8 |
| Rev. G. L. Fenton..... | ,, | 7 |
| J. Sprague, Esq..... | ,, | 5 |
| Lieut. H. Jerome..... | ,, | 5 |

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WE have received another communication from our first Correspondent on Translations; he throws the blame of most of the inaccuracies mentioned by Tyro on the printing, while quite agreeing in his principles. It will be seen then that however desirable our scheme might have been, it becomes impossible to carry it out, wholly independent of the merit of the criticisms themselves, which candour requires we should say have not met with a very favourable reception.

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THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY.—Christianity is a religion of active benevolence—the only religious system which has embodied the principle of exposing its propagators to greater hardships and sufferings for the benefit of others, than they would have been subjected to had they contented themselves with allowing the world to hold on its natural course. Christianity is in a peculiar manner addressed to the poor,—"to the poor the Gospel is preached," to them it is especially sent, and in this it is not only strongly contrasted with all the false religions that have appeared in the world, but with many even of the sects and parties that have sprung from itself. There is a very good story told of St. Bernard when he went to Rome, to visit his former pupil, when the occupant of the Papal throne. The good monk found his Holiness counting sequins. Taken perhaps a little aback at being found thus employed, he tried to turn the matter into a jest, and after the first salutations rather smartly observed; "you see good Father that the time is now past, when the Church had to say, 'silver and gold have I none.'" "Yes," replied Bernard drily, "and when she could say to the lame, 'Arise and walk." Christianity has not owed its progress to Popes and Bishops, any more than to Kings and Emperors, but to persons who were generally looked on by all of these parties as either hypocrites or enthusiasts. In the early ages the great Roman historian, who celebrated the rude virtues of the uncivilized Germans, could see in the religion which was the salt of the Empire, and preserved it for several centuries from the natural decay which had even in his time begun, nothing better than "a baneful superstition." The religion of Christ was in the first ages "every where spoken against," hated by those who did not embrace it, because not content with attacking particular vices, it assailed sin in the heart,—struck at the pride of the so-called virtuous, as well as at the passion of the dissolute and profane. It has been the same in all ages. Bishops and nobles got frightened out of their propriety at Whitefield's labours at Bartholomew fair, and Wesley's converting of the Kings-wood colliers. Governors and Governor Generals got alarmed at a few Baptist Missionaries, arriving in the Hooghly, and lest they should pull down the topling edifice of the British empire, they were obliged to seek an asylum in the Danish settlement of Serampore. Christianity is not hated by the world when it looses it chief characteristics, so much as when it presents them in all their naked majesty. The rich Christian merchant who never converses with a Hindu but about cotton, piece goods, and exchanges, is much better liked than the Missionary who talks to him about salvation, and the blessings of the gospel; and even the Governor, whose wife is not above receiving presents from the rich, is lauded, and has large sums of money subscribed to preserve alive his memory, while those who have spent thousands of Rupees in spreading abroad among them Christian and useful knowledge are looked on with suspicion and dislike. The benevolence of the Christian is, as far as this world is concerned, an unrequited benevolence, and the Christian knows this, and does not expect that it should be otherwise. God makes the ingratitude of mankind however the means of strengthening the faith of his people, and of leading their minds to more entire dependance on him for grace to perform their duty here, and look to him for the reward of their labours in a future world.

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EASTERN LIGHT DISPELLING WESTERN DARKNESS.—The idea of inspiration, sometimes held by Christians, that the organs of the sacred writers were the mere channels by which the words of God flowed, has done much harm to Christianity. The idea is consistent neither with reason nor fact, and has, by occasioning a natural revulsion of the mind, given rise, even among good men, to the opposite error of supposing that the Apostles were sometimes so far left to themselves as to fall into mistakes, regarding things of inferior moment. If we suppose, ordinarily, the inspired writers first of all to have made the ideas they received from supernatural influence their own, and expressed them in the way that they would have expressed such truths if they had learnt them in any other way, we shall be able to explain the difference of style perceivable among the prophets and apostles, without being in any way required to infringe upon the doctrine of inspiration. No one will deny that the same truth may be expressed in two or three different ways, and that, constituted as the minds of men are, one of these explanations will seem more clear and satisfactory to one mind, and another to another. We see this every day illustrated in the fact of one man liking and feeling benefitted by one style of preaching more than by another. Is it unreasonable then to suppose that in accommodation to a peculiarity of the human mind he himself has created, the author of all the wonderful variety exhibited in nature should have chosen to pour in his revelation into different modifications of mind, in order that it might come forth in forms adapted to the different classes of men for whom it was intended?

The following story we have from a friend:—

"One day, said he, while in the village of Palgud, where, as is often the case, especially in the Concan, the houses of the Brahmans are separated from the market place where the inferior castes reside, on enquiring of a man I saw for some village authority, I was told he was in Palgud. What, said I, am I not in Palgud now? Oh yes, he replied, but I meant in the market town over the way."

Here then was a village consisting of two parts, both of which together, and each separately, the natives called by the same name. They could distinguish them by the *Brahman quarter*, and the *Market place* when necessary, but this was not the way they talked among themselves. Suppose now Jericho to have resembled in the time of our Lord the village above mentioned, that the walled city destroyed by Joshua, and restored by Hiel the Beth-elite, was at a short distance from the city of the Palm trees, which sprung up between its destruction and restoration, and was also popularly called Jericho; (see. Jos vi., 26, and 1 Kings xvi. 34, compared with Judges i. 16; iii. 13, and 2 Sam x. 5.) What is to hinder, that Matthew, a native of Palestine, should attach the name Jericho peculiarly to the ancient city, and Luke, a foreigner, to the recent town, the chief place of traffic? In this way we can easily reconcile Mat. xx. 29 and Luke xix. 1; in the former of which the blind man is said to have been healed after Jesus left Jericho, and in the latter before he entered into it. It was then in reality in the empty space between the two sections of the town that the blind man applied to Jesus for the recovery of his sight. It is in this portion too, as any one may see who walks along our esplanade in the morning between the Bazar gate and the native town, that mendicants

usually plant themselves. It is the same fact then, but viewed only from different positions, which is referred to by both evangelists. Matthew following Jesus comes out of the walled town in his train and speaks of that. Luke's informant comes out of the Pettah or mercantile town to the esplanade, witnesses the transaction, and accompanies Jesus thereafter into his division of Jericho. How natural then both descriptions. Yet these passages have been given up even by Christians; and Neologians and Unbelievers have gloried in them as furnishing an indubitable instance of contradiction in the evangelical narratives. Alas for the happiness of those who rest their hopes, of sinning with impunity on such a broken reed!

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DHER SCHOOLS AT SURAT.—The following very interesting notice of schools at Surat for the outcast Dheds (or Dhers, as our readers may more usually pronounce the word) was read from the pulpit of the Free Church after sermon on Sabbath last by the Revd. Dhanjibhai Nauroji. We are happy to say that the congregation liberally responded to the call, and that a collection of about Rs. 220 was obtained for the schools.

"This day a collection is to be made for the support of Dher Schools at Surat. The Dhers, as most of you know, are very numerous in Gujarat, and form a large part of the population of Surat. In character and social position, they somewhat resemble the Parwaris of the Deccan. The Hindoos regard them as of very low caste, and reckon it an act of impurity to touch them. They generally occupy the outskirts of towns and villages. They are clever to a certain extent, and on the whole industrious. The state of morality is very low among them. Cunning, deceit, and hypocrisy, are the chief elements in their character. Intemperance, and all its concomitant evils, have a great hold on them. Some of their customs are most shocking to our feelings. They are superstitious to an incredible degree. In cases of illness and disease they trust more to the *mantras* and magical influence of their Gurus, or religious teachers, than to medicine. They worship all the idols of the Hindus, and many more that the latter do not know. Their Shastras, or scriptures, which recount to them the mighty deeds of their Sadhus, or Saints, are full of impure stories. Their Gurus are among the most ignorant, indolent, and vicious beings. They rob and ruin these poor people. They make visits of several days to different families, whom they oblige not only to feed them, but to supply them with opium, and other intoxicating drugs, to which they are greatly addicted. They are generally seen on the verandas of different houses, with two baskets attached to each end of a pole, and covered with brown cloth. These baskets contain one or two small brass idols, a few shells, which are greatly adored, a piece of red cloth on which to spread these objects of worship, a bell to awaken their gods with, a piece of sandal wood, and a small looking-glass to help them in making marks on their foreheads, which they take care to make of enormous size in order to show their greater sanctity. And how do these Gurus pass their time? In sleeping after a heavy repast, in smoking ganja—a narcotic drug,—in repeating before men and women most impure tales, in singing wicked songs, in gambling with money they get from their followers, and the like. These are the men for whom the ignorant Dhers cherish profound veneration; and whose mandates they dare not slight nor neglect. You may judge from this what the character of the people must be when those to whom they look up as guides furnish them with such examples.

"It is among these people that the person now addressing you founded schools a little more than a year ago. Before that time they were altogether neglected, and had not even the scanty means of education which are offered to other classes of the people. At first he had many difficulties and prejudices to encounter. The people objected to sending their children to school, because they said they were not made for learning, and that even if they did learn, the Government would not give them situations in its offices. They were however at last induced to send their children. The schools are now two in number, attended by about 70 or 80 children, a few of whom are girls. These children, with the exception of one, knew not the alphabet; but now more than half, including some of the girls, can read any Gujarati book. They have gone over several large tracts, and one or two books, and are now reading a course of instruction for the use of Gujarati schools. The Gospels are read by the boys of the first and second classes, and religious instruction it given to them all. This is done by the Missionary himself, and in his absence from the place, by a convert who daily superintends them. Every Sabbath morning at eight o'clock the children are assembled at the chapel belonging to the Irish Mission. After the service is over, they are divided into different classes, which are taught by Christian people. As yet the Missionary is not able to say much about the good accomplished by these schools; but this he can state with perfect truth that they promise to do well. Last Sabbath you heard the account of a boy who attended one of these schools, and who died in interesting circumstances. There are other boys who are known to assemble in secret places for prayer, and who try to abstain from idolatrous practices; but it would be premature to say anything more about them at present. Let us, dear friends, pray for them. I may in conclusion state that these schools were at first liberally supported by the European residents of Surat. But most of these kind friends have left that station, and the burden of their support falls upon the Missionary. And I feel most thankfull to my fathers and brethren for their agreeing to give me this day's collection, which I trust will be liberal. If I get sufficient funds, I shall, in God's providence, open more schools, for which there is a great demand."

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Our readers will remember that we postponed some farther remarks on Sir Erskine Perry's speech at Liverpool, which seemed called for by a very notable article in the *Bombay Gazette*. Since we last wrote on the subject, opinions corroborative of our own have been expressed in various quarters. The *Oriental Christian Spectator* points out the diversity between Sir Erskine in Bombay and Sir Erskine in Liverpool. The *Dnyanodaya* has returned to the discussion; and calmly, fully, made good the strong position he originally took up. A correspondent of the *Telegraph & Courier* has also cleverly exposed the grievous inconsistency between Sir Erskine's home and foreign demonstrations. The *Gazette*, we believe, has said nothing in reply to these writers; only, in an article, conceived throughout in execrable taste, he scoffs at the last as "a school-boy." So much the worse for the writer in the *Gazette*; for, in that case, the stripling has again discomfited the vaunting Philistine.

It seems the *Gazette* impatiently waits until the *Guardian* shall again come forward. We would fain try to acknowledge the compliment: although, to confess the truth, the renewal of acquaintance with the *Bombay Gazette* in any shape is no object of our ambition. We apprehend the points are exceedingly few on which friendly co-operation between the *Guardian* and the *Gazette* is at all possible; and, as for fighting, unfortunately the chosen war weapons of the *Gazette* are those, the mere handling of which we deem a hundred-fold more disgraceful than defeat.

The article in the *Gazette* is divisible into two parts—we cannot say equal parts; the one, vehement abuse of the *Guardian*, an attempted defence of Sir Erskine. Our sole concern is with the latter fraction

Sir Erskine used the words—"The party in India I claimed to represent, had strong opinions on the subject of national education." We asked—who constitute that party? the leading authorities connected with education, —the Government—the Educational Board—the present Elphinstone Professors—do not adopt his views. But the *Gazette* informs us that the language put into Sir Erskine's mouth cannot be his; and that either, "in the hurry of speaking—or perhaps of reporting—the word *India* has slipped into the speech, in the place, probably, of *England*." This, if not particularly dexterous, is tolerably bold; did the emendation of the text occur to any other man in India? We think not. If the *probablys* and *perhapses* of the *Gazette* served the least regard it would be easy to show that the alteration of the printed speech only lands him in greater absurdities than the one he smarts under. Try *England* in the above sentence—then try *Liverpool*—try any other word you please,—the only locality which, with a shadow of reason, can be substituted for India, is *Utopia*—and that, upon the whole, we don't prefer. The text is undoubtedly correct.—Does the *Gazette* mean to admit that Sir Erskine represented—and represents—no educational party whatever, in India? There surely was a party—and we rather think there must be a fragment of it still; although, now that Sir Erskine is gone, it is doubtless small in point of numbers, and in influence smaller still.

If he could gain any thing by it, we might allow the *Gazette* to alter Sir Erskine's speech after his own liking. But there is another thing which, for the sake of public morals, we can *not* allow him to do. The *Bombay Gazette* has the effrontery to say: "we have no doubt that the writer in the *Guardian* perfectly well understood it [he is speaking of the asserted error in the report of Sir Erskine's speech], although the more simple *Dnyanodaya* probably did not. But there was an opening for ridicule and abuse by *misunderstanding* it [the Italics are the *Gazette's*] and the pious *Guardian* of course avails himself of it." Here, then, is a denial of our truth. Such a charge—one of wilful misrepresentation—if it came from any other English paper in Bombay, would be a most grave matter; in the *Gazette*, we do not answer it. We need not tell our readers that we never wilfully misunderstand either friend or foe. We can conceive of no infatuation more complete than hurling out criminations of this dye, and on a point—another man's secret thoughts—on which obviously the accuser could only guess in the dark. The *Gazette* labours diligently to debauch the public taste, and reduce English journalism to the level of the lowest part of the native press,—in which the ease with which charges of this kind are bandied about, forms perhaps the one most sickening token of a moral tone almost hopelessly debased.

But to proceed. Is the speech of Sir Erskine Perry at Liverpool reconcilable with his speech in the Town Hall of Bombay? We say, no: the *Gazette* says, yes.—Now, nothing cuts a diamond like a diamond;—and nothing so thoroughly demolishes Sir Erskine, as Sir Erskine himself. Let the Bombay and Liverpool speeches be placed side by side: and the deplorable contradiction is plain as noon-day. We printed them side by side. The *Gazette* has not done so. If he will do it *at full length*, and so let Sir Erskine be his own commentator, we shall wipe our pen, and leave the public to its own conclusions. Will he do it?

How does the *Gazette* try to prove that between the speeches in question there is no contradiction? He does it thus: He says that "Sir Erskine in India deprecated all interference of the State, in respect to religion, between parents and their children. He recommended that parents—Hindoo, Mussalman or Parsee—should be allowed to bring up their children respectively in their own religions. At Liverpool, he also deprecates all State interference with religious education, and recommends that Catholics, Churchmen, and Dissenters, should be allowed to bring their children up in the religion which they respectively hold to be the only true one. The positions are precisely the same." We remark in passing, that the latter sentence is wholly incorrect in point of fact. Sir Erskine at Liverpool does NOT deprecate all State interference with religious education. Sir Erskine's words are; "There is a great division in the Liberal party whether religious instruction should be conveyed by the State, or whether it should be left to the spontaneous efforts of the clergymen of the different persuasions." Sir Erskine gives us no clue to his own sentiments on the point in dispute,—whether because his mind was not made up, or because he did not wish to commit himself, at an elec-

tion, to either view, we do not know: nor do we wish to blame Sir Erskine for his reticence on a point of such difficulty. How any man with his eyes open could so misrepresent Sir Erskine, we do not comprehend,—though, far be it from us to retort the charge of wilful blindness even on the *Bombay Gazette*. We presume the misrepresentation arose from the hot haste with which the easy man has skimmed the whole subject, and of which the proofs in his article are manifold.

If it were worth while to expose the endless aberrations of the *Gazette*, we might remark that he farther confounds Sir Erskine's views about two totally different things. The one is, the State giving religious education with the consent of the parents; the other the State interfering in religion between parent and child. On the former question Sir Erskine says "there is great division in the Liberal party." On the latter he says it is "a universal truth" to which every religious man of whatever sect will agree that it is gross tyranny. The carelessness which could confound these things is almost inconceivable.

The *Gazette* proceeds. "In India, Sir Erskine ventured to add that the interference between parent and child which he thought gross tyranny on the part of the State, he did not approve of, even on the part of individuals. In England, on the other hand, in a Christian country, he adds his approbation of religious instruction, by the parents and their clergymen." (We have just shown that the last clause is inaccurate: Sir Erskine does not decide who should give the education. But this is a minor point, and we hasten to the head and front of the offending.)

The defence is that Sir Erskine is quite consistent. It is admitted that he advocates religious education in England. But, says the *Gazette*, he did the same thing in India. Wonderingly, we ask *how*; and the reply is: He advocated religious education when it is left to the parents and their clergymen. "Nothing can be more candid," we are told: "nothing more consistent."

According to this, Sir Erskine's advocacy of religious education amounts to the following. The Christian ought to receive an education according to the Bible—the Hindu according to the Shastras—the Parsee according to the Zendavesta—and the Musulman according to the Koran. But why specify three or four religions? The principle is wonderfully comprehensive. The Meriah sacrifices of the Khonds are strictly religious, and solemnly enjoined by "the parents and their clergymen"; the Thuggee of the Thugs is a religious institution, and a regular portion of the spoil is paid to the goddess who patronizes what *we* call robbery and murder, but which parents and priests train the children to regard as a sweet and solemn sacrifice to Heaven. Shall we run over the dreary catalogue of Heathen systems of religion—Baal, and Belial, and Moloch—characterized, as they have always been, by impurity or a thirst for blood—either, and often both? Alas—

Quantum Religio potuit suadere malorum!

According to the defence of Sir Erskine that has been furnished, he must not only utterly condemn the Government which has with a high hand suppressed Thuggee, and the child sacrifice of the Khonds; but denounce the lessons of Christian teachers which have trained the children to live by honest labour and reverence human life, as an instance, almost equally flagrant, of gross and unwarrantable oppression.

Shall we be told that, doubtless, Sir Erskine would limit the principle, and patronize some, but not all, religions? Well—limit it to what? We ask with some curiosity over how many—and which—of the hydra forms of Pagan worship will Sir Erskine fling the broad ægis of his protection. We have limited our remarks to the religions of India—we have not yet talked of the great god Oro of Tahiti, —the Areoi murders—or the cannabalism of Feejee,—things now past or passing into oblivion, through the Heaven-blessed agency of Christian teachers, who denounced what parents and priests revered. Even in Hinduism we have suttee—infanticide—suicide—and things of the same kind, *a part of the religion*, —horrors, which Missionaries tyrannically denounce, and Government, more tyrannically still, suppresses.

Such is the fatal defence of Sir Erskine by the *Bombay Gazette*. From the premises the latter supplies, the conclusions inexorably follow. Comment is needless.

Another point. When Sir Erskine declared on the 7th of July last, to the crowd collected on and around the Liverpool hustings that he was a friend of religious education, and that the accusation of Mr. Horsfall that he advocated the absence of religion from education, was unjust, he certainly meant it to be understood by that mass of straight-forward Englishmen that he advocated *Christian* education for the young. He meant that,—and he succeeded in so persuading them. Not a trace of suspicion had man, woman or child in all the crowd, that the orator was befooling them—meaning in his heart only Christian education for the Christian, and Pagan education for the Pagan. Only imagine the consequences to the expectant M. P. if the brawny multitude, with all that detestation of trickery which characterizes even an English mob, had begun to see this to be the genuine meaning of his many fine speeches and his three Ps. Haynau and the brewer's draymen would have been nothing to it. We congratulate Sir Erskine on his escape from the imminent peril at Liverpool. We wish him equally well out of the peril at Bombay; else assuredly the *Gazette's* embrace will be the death of him.

Seriously, however, for the subject is most serious,—if Sir Thomas Erskine Perry did really mean what is thus been ascribed to him, it would be by far the worst thing in his career with which we are acquainted; and we should spare our arrows in time to come, for we should deem the shaft dishonored that smote him down.

What then did Sir Erskine mean?

We take him to mean what he said—what he wished to be understood as meaning—and what he *was* understood as meaning. Sir Erskine in England advocates religious education. Not a syllable did he ever say or write here that could lead any one to suppose he thought religious education either in England, or in India, an object of desire: on the contrary he denounced it in India. Nor can the grievous inconsistency be explained, unless by supposing that at Liverpool he used the word *religious* in a sense which would prove him guilty of gross deception, and further land him in opinions which are not impious, only because they fall under a prior condemnation, as pure unmitigated nonsense.

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LIQUOR CONTRACTS.—The following letter has been handed to us for publication by the party to whom it was addressed. It gives us much pleasure to make known, through our columns, the manifestly benevolent wishes and intentions of Government upon the important subject of which the letter treats. In not a few instances Government receives censure where it deserves praise, and that owing to no pains being taken to communicate correct information. This we think is much to be regetted.

But whilst we accord all credit to Government for its intentions, we cannot add our conviction that its intentions have been duly carried out: not that we suppose that it has been the design of any of the (European) servants of Government to *prevent its intentions*; but they have not appreciated the importance of the subject, and being, in many instances, oppressed with other onerous duties, have not given to this subject the attention it deserves. Would it not be well to have an *Excise Commission* for the whole Presidency, whose office it should be so to regulate the sale of all intoxicating drinks, that whilst due regard is had to the convenience of the people, drunkenness should be prevented as much as possible? All expenses could be paid out of the excise revenue.

"MY DEAR —— I now proceed to fulfil the promise which I made to you some weeks ago, to procure, from the records of the Secretariate, evidence to the fact which I then stated—that in its arrangements for the sale of spirituous liquors Government seeks, not the increase of the revenue, but the prevention of the vice of intoxication.

First, however, as the intentions of Government may be gathered from its laws, it is advisable to draw your attention to the Abkaree regulation XXI. of 1827, in the preamble to which it is written—

"Whereas it has appeared expedient * * * * "with the combined views of checking deleterious "and vicious habits in the people, and of securing an "improving the revenue, &c., &c."

This may at first sight appear a bad beginning for a defender of Government, and you may object that there is then an avowed intention of improving the revenue,—but I am not afraid. I assert that the main object is expressed first, that the regulation is one passed with the view of checking the consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs through the medium of taxation; and that any revenue arising from the means employed is purely incidental. I allow that it would have been better if the words relating to the revenue had been omitted, for there seems to me to be no compatibility in the two objects, the discouragement of an article of trade, and the improvement of the revenue; they should be kept quite distinct—but I am going to show you that Government has acted for the attainment of the former object only, and I am prepared to maintain that, provided every possible effort be made for the prevention of any vicious habit among the people, a revenue derived from the indulgence of such habit is wholly unobjectionable,—nay that it is founded on a just principle of taxation

However, regulation XXI. of 1827, which relates to other things besides liquors, is *wholly restrictive*,—so is Act III. of 1852, in the preparation of which our Teetotal friend Townsend, had a great share, and the object of which Government has declared to be "to give Collectors the power of restricting the sale of liquor."

Extract of a Resolution, No. 3,651, June 25, 1853, on a letter from the Rev. Comr. S. D. connected with Act III. of 1852.

Let us now pass on to the extracts from the records of which, as I am anxious to dispel all doubt from your mind, I have deemed it necessary to treat you to rather a large portion; but I could easily have made them ten fold as numerous as they are.

Begin we with a letter from Mr. Reid, Chief Secretary to Mr. Williamson, Revenue Commissioner during the administration of Sir Robert Grant, a Governor who is well known to have been most anxiously alive to the necessity of arresting the advance of intemperance among the natives. This appears to me a most valuable state paper, well worthy of being transcribed entire, but, as it is a long one, I confine myself to a few extracts from, and a short commentary upon it.

No. 3,459 of 1838, September 17th.

It acknowledges the receipt of a report of the Committee appointed to suggest modification in the system of Abkaree in the Tannah Collectorate.

It concurs in the opinion of the Committee that the existing system should be allowed to remain unaltered, the Abkarree systems of the three Presidencies being then under the consideration of the Government of India, but it proposes a few modifications. The object of which is stated to be "*to check the tendency* "*of the present system to increase the consumption of* "*spirits*, the use of which is considered detrimental "to the prosperity of the country"

The Tannah Collectorate then receives special notice as it forms a contrast to the other districts of this Presidency from the abundance of trees within it which yield liquor, and the large population of Bhandarees which it contains. Orders are issued for the Collector's guidance, "to adopt every means "in his power to *prevent the consumption of liquor* "*from increasing* in those Talookas (in which it was "then very limited), and to guard them from those "evils with which Bassein and Salsette are un-"happily afflicted from the prevalence in them of the "vice of drunkenness."

Then follow ten paragraphs containing comments and suggestions on the farming system and directions in minute detail for the Collectors throughout the Presidency, of which the following seem worthy of remark :—

"On the contrary, when the Collector finds that "the farm has got into the hands of an active man, "who exerts himself to extend the consumption, it "would be well to take an early opportunity to "change the farmer. Such activity, however praise-"worthy in servants of Government employed in "Revenue or Police duties, *cannot be otherwise than* "*most pernicious in those entrusted with the retail sale* "*of spirituous liquors.*"

"Another point of consequence is, that the "Collector should not authorize the opening of a "new liquor shop in any place without the sanc-"tion of Government, *which sanction will not be* "*given* unless it appears most probable that the "refusal will lead to clandestine sale, or on other "strong grounds, that it is the least of two evils. "Whenever the influential natives of all classes in "a Town prefer a written application that liquor "shops be not licensed, and the Collector believes "that such a measure would be beneficial, *he should* "*be at liberty to withhold licenses*, reporting his pro-"ceedings to Government."

The following is as explicit as it is possible to be, and very satisfactory as to the intention of Government :—

"It can not be too strongly urged upon the Collec-"tors that the *object* which Government has in view "is, *to restrain*, and if possible to *arrest and diminish*, "*the total actual consumption of spirituous liquors*, "*whether clandestine or licensed; being fully persuaded* "*that any amount of revenue that may be lost by the* "*efficiency of the system for this end will be repaid* "*a hundred-fold in the preservation and advancement* "*of moral feeling and industrious habits among the* "*people.*"

[illegible] extract evinces an earnest hope that the [illegible] may yet be saved from the [illegible] of

"it should become [illegible]

We then have instructions [illegible] Collector of Tannah to ascertain the cause of great increase in the consumption of liquor in his charge. Suggestions are offered for his assistance in regard to the high roads leading through Salsette to Bombay, in which "the evil may have raged "chiefly." And if it should be found to be kept "up by the consumption of traders and passengers "on those roads who have travelled from the fur-"thermost limits of the Presidency without being "constantly exposed during their journey to tempta-"tions to drunkenness, it is evident that it must be "an artificial, and not a natural cause which plants "the means of intoxication in such rank luxuriance "in the last 20 miles of the road to the seat of "the British Government, the approaches to which "should not be so beset."

The probability of travellers being enticed by liquor sellers to the roadside shops by the road side, and induced to barter goods for liquor, is noticed ; as is also another practice, that of the payments of the wages of labor in Drink by proprietors of estates in the Island of Salsette ; and if it should be found that the consumption of spirits is increased by such means, measures are to be concerted for their counteraction.

We will now take leave of Sir Robert Grant, and see what the Government of 1844 presents us with. Mr Secretary Townsend's letter, No. 2,056 of 1844, June 22nd, to the Senior Magistrate of Police and the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay :—

"*Government would*, I am here desired to re-"mark, *very willingly relinquish all revenue from* "*this source could it thereby abate the increasing vice* "*of Drunkenness.* This however being impracticable, "the next object of Government is *to check it* by "enhancing the price of intoxicating liquors, and not, "as heretofore, issuing a license for their sale in a "locality where there is a great demand, on the same "terms as in a locality where there is no such "demand."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Townsend, dated December 12th 1844, to the same Officers, No. 4,439 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of "your letter, dated the 22nd ultimo, and to inform "you that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council "approves of the sale by public competition of the "six licenses which have lapsed by deaths, "unless any of them should be in such locality that "the shop may be dispensed with altogether. "*Government desire that every opportunity should* "*be taken to diminish the number of shops*, care being "taken that the reduction be not such as to "encourage illicit sale. I am directed to request "that you will before exposing them to sale report "where each of these shops is situated, and what is "the distance between it and the other liquor shops "in the vicinity."

Letter to the same Officers from Mr. Secretary Townsend, No. 6,075, of 1845, December 31st :—

This letter is given almost entire. The interest manifested in it is indisputable, and the instructions are remarkable for their inquisitorial character.

"I am directed to acknowledge "the receipt of your letter dated "the 13th instant, reporting the "measures which you propose to "adopt in respect to liquor licenses "&c. during the ensuing year, and "with reference to the 1st para : "to acquaint you that the Hon'ble "the Governor in Council considers that the "discrimination which you therein propose to ex-"ercise in the disposal of the Mowrah licenses is "highly proper, and should never be lost sight of.

"The only one of these licenses, the renewal of "which the Governor in Council feels indisposed "to sanction, is that marked B, which is distant "only 90 feet from another shop. There cannot, in the "opinion of Government, be any real necessity "for having shops so close to each other in the "Bazaar."

"Your intention not to put up all the Mowrah "licenses to auction this year, is approved by His "Honor in Council under the peculiar circumstances "of the present season. You are requested, when "your arrangements for the year are completed, to "submit a contrasted statement showing the licenses "issued, the prices at which they have been so "issued, &c."

"You are also requested to specify the number, "names, and designations of the taverns, the licences "of which you propose to renew, also the distance "of each from other liquor shops on either side of "the road."

"His Honor in Council is not aware what means "you may have adopted *to ascertain whether Drun-*"*kenness is on the increase or not.* It is he desires "me to remark, a matter of little difficulty to assert "either that this vice is or is not increasing, when "judgment is formed on superficial evidence "But the important point of ascertaining [illegible] the state of the public morals is [illegible] difficult of attainment, though when [illegible] formation is, in the opinion of [illegible] valuable."

[illegible] but an attentive [illegible] formed by different persons, [illegible] of crime or the conditio[illegible] who watches the state [illegible] may, I am desired to add, [illegible] people generally, [illegible] satisfactory evidence in [illegible] able to adduce very [illegible] one way or other ; and s[illegible] port of his opinion, [illegible] ment would be glad to be [illegible] such data Gov-[illegible] of your opinion."

Letter from Mr. Secret[illegible] Townsend to the same officers, No. 1,234 of 18[illegible] ated March 24th :—

"In acknowledging the rec[illegible] of your predecessor's "letter, No.——, and your s[illegible] quent Report of the "10th instant, reporting tha[illegible] stomjee Manockjee, "a holder of a liquor licen[illegible] No. 39 in Duncan "Road, has thrown up his li[illegible]e, and recommend-"ing that the same be set up[illegible] public auction, I am "directed by the Honorab[illegible] the Governor in "Council to request, that you[illegible] till report, whether "with reference to the nu[illegible]r of shops in the "immediate neighbourhood, t[illegible]e is any necessity "for continuing this shop, since[illegible] the mere fact of the "authorised number. 200, n[illegible] ot being exceeded, "is not sufficient to justify its 2. "If its abandonment will [illegible] ontinuance."

"the neighbouring consumers, not inconvenience "licit sale, the license should [illegible] or give rise to il-"Council desires me to observe[illegible], His Honor in [illegible] be renewed."

Extract from a letter from [illegible] overnment to the same officers, No. 265 of 1847, dat[illegible] January 25th :—

"The object of Government [illegible] is to establish so "many shops only as will prev[illegible]nt recourse being "had to illicit sale ; and bearing[illegible] this in view, you "*should avail yourselves of eve*[illegible]*y opportunity of re-*"*ducing the number.* For all [illegible]purposes, whether of "Police or Revenue, provided t[illegible]here be no contra-"band sale, His Honor in Cou[illegible]cil considers it far "better that there should be [illegible]ne or two large "liquor shops in a neighbo[illegible]rhood, than that "there should be ten or fifteen [illegible]maller shops."

Extract from a minute recorde[illegible] by the Honorable Mr. Willoughby, dated 22nd Ja[illegible]nuary 1847 :—

"The plan of selling licens[illegible]s by auction was "certainly not devised to cr[illegible]eate a monopoly, "*but to discourage drinking* by r[illegible]aking each holder "of a license pay for his privilege[illegible] in proportion to his "custom, which is so much depen[illegible]dent on locality and "other circumstances."

Extract from a Government [illegible] letter to the Senior Magistrate of Police and the [illegible] Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, No. 4,356, [illegible] dated 13th August 1848 :

"It cannot, I have been desire[illegible]d to observe, be too "strongly impressed on you, t[illegible]at the raising of a revenue from this source is only so far of importance as it may tend, by raising the price of spirituous liquors, *to check their consumption. Government would gladly relinquish the revenue altogether could it thereby materially diminish the demoralizing vice of Drunkenness*, which, it is to be feared, has, of late years, increased considerably among the lower classes."

Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 10,093 of 1851, dated 21st October, to the Revenue Commissioner S. D :—

"With reference to your memorandum No. "3,403, dated the 4th instant, on a letter from the "Collector of Dharwar, I have been directed by the "Right Honorable the Governor in Council to "request that you will have the goodness to inform "Mr. Law that Government *depend on his exerting* "*himself to the utmost* to reduce the consumption "of spirituous liquors in his Collectorate."

I now dismiss you to settle with your own conscience what your verdict is to be on the evidence before you ; but I anticipate receiving from you a full admission that I have redeemed my promises in regard to the intentions and the practice of Government : and that Government was justified when, in November 1849, the Secretary wrote in answer to the memorial presented by Dr. Wilson and others.

"I have been instructed to intimate to you that "Government take every available opportunity for "endeavouring to impress on their local Officers "that their object is not to obtain a revenue from "the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, but "to repress their use as much as possible."

Nothing could, I think, be more emphatic and satisfactory than the views expressed in the extracts which I have laid before you. The most benevolent man that ever wished well for India could not have written on the subject in a more completely philanthropic and correct manner. If however my opinion as to the working out of the instructions of Government is of any use to you in making up your mind, you are welcome to it, and it is shortly this—that in the Deccan, in Khandeish, the Konkan, and Southern Mahratta country, I have observed those instructions to be scrupulously attended to by the local authorities.

Before closing this letter, rather long perhaps, but I hope not too much so, I request you to bear in mind that I have no desire to persuade you that the present Abkaree arrangements are otherwise than susceptible of much improvement—but this is the point to which I am anxious to attract public attention. Discussion in a right direction is always promotive of good, whereas agitation about a fallacy is a positive evil. I am convinced that, if instead of raising an untruthful clamour against their rulers ; charging them with filling the treasury with the price of blood, swelling the finances through the medium of direct incentives to sensual indulgence, [illegible] so forth,—people could be induced to devote their public spirit to consultation for the purpose of obtaining a closer and more efficient administration in the Excise, and to exertions in aid of the measures of the Government, a very decided improvement would soon become apparent in the moral condition of the country ; and we should then see the revenue derived from the sale of liquor going down. The Maine temperance law, remember, was carried almost entirely by means of an active well sustained combination among the people,—and that too after the authority of the Government in prohibiting the use of spirituous liquors was proved to be unavailing—it might justly be styled the "self-denying ordinance" of Maine. Now, it is clear to me, that nothing but some such decided popular assistance will ever enable the Government of Bombay to produce a material reduction in the use of ardent spirits. Up to a certain point it can act with effect, it can devise laws for the discouragement of intemperance, and see that they are strictly carried out ; but it can proceed no further, it cannot coerce its subjects into virtue. The evil is a moral one. A Government can and ought to do much, but the people can do far more for themselves.

September 16th, 1853.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—SEPTEMBER 16.

—— The *Englishman* states, "that the *Zenobia* is to be retained by the Bengal Government in addition to the *Berenice*. This will enable government to continue the semi-monthly postal communication with the Eastward, as also to have a couple of vessels ready for an emergency."

—— The Secretary to the Board of Education has notified that the Bell Prize, value Rupees Fifty, for the present year, will be awarded for the best Essay on the Electric Telegraph, the principle of its construction, and the advantages that may be expected to result from its introduction into this country. The prize is open for competition to all natives who have been, or are now being educated in the

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

Elphinstone Institution. The Essays are to be delivered at the Institution on or before the 15th November next.

SATURDAY,—SEPTEMBER 17.

—— The *Madras Native Herald* says :—" We learn that the number of inquirers has considerably increased in Guntoor. People have come for this purpose, as they have long been doing in the Palnaud, from seven or eight villages, some as much as 25 miles distant from the Mission Station. A numerously attended meeting of the American Lutheran body which maintains this Society had been held at Winchester U. S., and it was expected that steps would soon be taken to send a reinforcement of Missionaries for the Palnaud. The Palnaud, we may mention, is the part of Guntoor which borders on the Nizam's territories, and at present we think it is the most advanced post in that direction of Missionary operations. When will they be pushed, as they ought to be, across the Krishna ?"

—— The *Madras Christian Herald* says it is no longer doubtful that the Godavery is navigable during most of the year. Major F. Cotton has ascended it in a steamer to a distance of 200 miles above Rajahmundry.

—— A correspondent of the *London Herald*, writing about the American Exploring Squadron then at Madeira, says :—" Every new invention in mechanics that can be applied to lessen labour is there. Their magnificent six-oared whaleboats (we have none like them) can be propelled by a wooden screw that takes to pieces by one of their respective crews, with a fair velocity ; a neat contrivance turns them into a sledge, or forms a cradle for dragging them over jagged rocks. Each man has a pair of neat seven barrelled revolvers, and a rifle of the newest construction that primes itself, so that a man can fire several rounds without taking his eye from the sightvane ; in addition to this they have the bowie-knife, two feet in length, which is carried in a sheath on the right thigh. In all cutting-out expeditions what an advantage the revolver must give the possessor ; and, however we may put it off, the day must come when our navy will be armed with them too. The *Vincennes* has 28 chronometers on board, and being a large ship, several cabins are full of every description of nautical and astronomical books and instruments of the latest construction. This survey, when completed, will doubtless greatly benefit the civilised world, although it cannot be doubted that the American people have other views than a simple survey of the beautiful islands of the Pacific, and if they can be honourably acquired, the sooner they possess them, and other countries too, the better will it be for mankind."

—— The *Bangalore Herald* says, that on the 2nd instant, " Lieutenant D. O. Wedderburn, at the Neilgherries, was on a shooting expedition, and whilst at breakfast some [illegible] natives arrived and informed him that they could lead him to an Elephant not far off. He set out with them immediately, and the animal was soon discovered on a plain. Mr. Wedderburn, says our informant, was armed with a rifle, and having expended upwards of twenty shots without bagging his game, atttempted to near the Elephant, when it turned upon him, charged, seized him in its trunk, trampled him under foot, gored him fearfully with its tusks, and, leaving the unlucky sportsman a corpse, disappeared in the jungle."

MONDAY,—SEPTEMBER 19.

—— The Ship *Nile* has arrived at Madras in 78 days from Portsmouth, 72 from the Channel, the best voyage made by a sailing ship. In 72 days she sailed 13,252 miles, an average of 184 miles a day. The screw steamer *Propontis* has been delayed by an accident to her machinery, and is coming on under sail.

—— The Scinde News is resuscitated.

—— The following is from an American paper :—" Mr. Wilder has commenced a new station at Kolapoor, a city of 44,000 inhabitants, ' beautiful for situation' as seen from a distance, but full of temples, and ' wholly given to idolatry.' The favorite legend of the people is, that the gods once in council pronounced it the most sacred spot of all the earth. Much excitement would naturally be expected in such a place from the arrival of a missionary, and a remonstrance was sent in to the King and the Political Superintendent (a British officer) against Mr. Wilder being allowed to remain. By degrees, however, acquaintance was commenced with a few casual interviews, and recently he had daily had as many visitors as could well be received."

TUESDAY,—SEPTEMBER 20.

—— It is said that Lord Dalhousie is going shortly on a trip to Rangoon and Singapore, and that the *Zenobia* steamer is being fitted up for his use.

—— " Yesterday evening,' says the *Bombay Times*, " the imposing ceremony of presenting new colors to the Marine Battalion came off with great eclat on its private parade ground, amidst a numerous concourse of persons of all classes who had assembled to witness the spectacle. The Marine Battalion is one of the oldest corps in the Honorable Company's service, and well deserves the very high character it has always borne. The Battalion was addressed by Lieutenant Colonel Cracklow in a most complimentary speech, which was replied to by its Commandant."

—— The P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ganges* arrived yesterday, with Hongkong dates of August 23. On the whole the information brought by her is rather interesting. The Imperial government was evidently at its last gasp, at the date of the latest advices from the North. It was reported, and the report was not altogether discredited, that Pekin had fallen into the hands of the revolutionists, and that the Emperor had fled. At all events there is reason to believe that the revolutionary army if not actually before that city, was within a few marches of it, and that they had taken several important towns between Nanking and Canton. It is a fact of great importance that they have met with no check whatever, in their advance northward. The force that holds Amoy appears to be animated by a different spirit in the matter of religion from that which holds Nanking. Its chiefs openly countenance idolatry. The annexed is from the *Friend of China* :—" The Amoy patriots have been trying their hands at a sea fight with a Tartar fleet off Quemoy, but got the worst of it ; although, nothing daunted, they are preparing for a second encounter. On the 9th instant the displaced Taontae and the Chief Magistrate of the district notified to the foreign residents that, as the Admiral on the Canton station had joined his fleet with that of the Admiral on the Amoy station, it was their intention to bring forward the land forces again, and make a grand attack both by land and sea ; and they strongly advised foreigners to move both goods and ships out of the way. But even should the Tartars succeed, their career of success can be but very short, as the Northern army will soon be down upon them, after Hienfung is driven over the border. Saltpetre and Gunpowder appear to be the only articles of commerce at present saleable at Amoy ; the former at dlrs. 15, the latter at dlrs. 29 per picul. From Singapore the rebels have received large supplies of ammunition lately, and numerous adherents. On the 5th instant hear that the rebel chiefs in full dress, attended by a large guard, passed through the [illegible] and visited some of the temples supposed for the purpose of shoo worship certain idols presumed over affairs of war. The exp Pellew and his Squad on to the been attended with an great degree of success, the Pirates having though advisable to divide their forces before he reache ir head quarters."

—— The *China M* f August 11 announces the return to Honkong the American steam frigate bringing account the visit of the expedition de Bay of Yeddo, of the reception of Commodore Perry by Jap e functionaries. These accounts are decidedly ouraging, as far as they go. An interval for beration is given to the Emperor of Japan.

—— It is ascertained at the duration of the lives of farmers in Massac etts is 12 years above the general average, and 1 r cent above the average age of mechanics.

—— Capt. Comstock f the steamer *Baltic*, had sailed 1,500,000 miles evious to September 1851, six times the distance the moon ; had carried a million and a quarter of passengers, or more than the whole population of Norway ; and had never lost a passenger, or kn wn a death to occur in any ship commanded by hi m.

—— The Court hou se at Ravenna, Ohio, stands in such a position that the water which falls on the north part of its roof reaches the Atlantic Ocean through the river St. L awrence, and that which falls on the south side goes down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

—— In 1852, the gold coinage at the United States mint, Philadelp ia, amounted to 51½ millions of dollars ; the silver and copper to less than one million.

—— The population of the United States is increasing at the rate o three per cent per annum ; that of all Europe a the rate of one per cent. Considering the depleti on of Europe in the direction of America, the increas e of its population is surprising. We think it not unlikely that the population of the whole world is now increasing at the rate of one-half per cent, or of 4 to 5 millions annually.

—— The average co st of constructing the Electric Telegraph in America , all expenses included, is dlrs. 150 a mile.

—— More dollars ha ve been invested in United States Railroads, than t here are people in the world.

—— The *Delhi Ga ette* says :—" No less than fifty deaths from snake bites have occurred in Delhi during the past rainy season. We speak of those cases which have been brought to the notice of the Civil authorities, and here have doubtless been a great many unreported cases besides. This is because the natives, when a man is bitten by a snake, ply him with charms until he is dead, and then send him to the hospital to be cured. A snake bite is like an attack of cholera. Nothing can be more manageable if treated in good time."

—— The steamer *Achilles* is lying up for an exigency, as we learn from the *Bombay Times*,—and stand corrected.

—— The Ahmednuggur correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says that a rainbow was seen there on the 2nd, at nearly 9½ P. M., which, as there was neither sun nor moon then above the horizon, is certainly surprising.

—— We take with pleasure the following from the same source :—" Mr. Victor, a Conductor in the Artillery depot here, is about to throw a one-arched bamboo bridge across the river Seena. Government has long been endeavouring to accomplish this end ; but could not find rocks even at a great depth. Mr. Victor, however, does not require any rocks to lay the foundation of his bridge on, and is quite confident in his undertaking. If he succeeds, it will be a vast advantage to the people, some of whom every rainy season lose their lives in attempting to pass over the stream, when swollen, and whereby the mail is also obstructed very frequently. He intends to construct, if assisted by Government, four or five of such bridges along the road from Nuggur to Panwell.'

—— A correspondent of the *Englishman* thinks that the Comet last month, must be Biela's. But Biela's Comet was due a year ago. When taking farewell of our heavens, at the commencement of 1846, it split into two, very much to the bewilderment of astronomers. Perhaps that catastrophe may have retarded its motion, and thus the speculator above-mentioned be right. We doubt if the Comet has been seen in India since this month set in.

WEDNESDAY,—SEPTE[illegible]

—— The [illegible] of threats and [illegible] Battalion and other Mussulmen, have *not* been considered worthy of credit. There was *no* exaggeration in what they alleged, but impartial on-lookers tell us, by what they gather from the Parsis, Mahomedans and Marwadees in those parts, that it is evident there have been large crowds assembled using threats towards the Parsis, and causing them to be alarmed for their safety, more particularly having in view the ensuing Mohurrum festivities when Mussulmen are so violent. The affray lasted upwards of an hour, and during that time the intimidated Parsis sought refuge by barring up their houses and dared not peep out from their windows, as stones were flying about. No doubt, protection is due to people, at Mohurrum and other times, even when they are only frightened."

THURSDAY,—SEPTEMBER 22.

—— We learn from the *Evangelical Christendom* that in Favale, a town of Sardinia, seven entire branches of one peasant family, (the Cerighani), amounting to forty persons, have now given themselves to Christ, and constitute a centre of light, which is steadily expanding itself in the midst of surrounding darkness. The work is wholly a native one. Foreigners have had nothing to do with it. One copy of the Bible was the spark which, a few months ago, lighted the train. In consequence of these defections, a marble tablet bearing the following inscription has been placed in the Romish Church at Favale :" V. G. M. To guard the Catholic doctrine against the Waldensian heresy intruded here, the clergy, municipality and people of Favale, with public acclamation and universal suffrage, themselves and the entire commune, to the Great Mother of God, elected their principal patron, by legal act, did for ever consecrate, this 5th June, 1853. O Mary, look down from heaven and behold thy people."—It is added that the state of things in Sardinia is such as few have any conception of. There is an awakening from a long sleep. The people are seeking something higher and better ; and the Scriptures are largely pouring in to their aid.

—— No less than three cases of suicide are reported in the *Bombay Times* of this date, all of Mohammedans, and all of females.

Printed and Published, at the " BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No. 4, Marine Street, Fort, by T. W. WRAY, for the Proprietors.